nounced. This is an increase of 1 per cent over the old rate.

According to Secretary McAdoo's statement, the Bureau of War Risk insurance is writing risks to or from London, Liverpool or Glasgow at the rate of 1 per cent for cargoes, and 1½ per cent for round voyage on hulls, and 1½ per cent for a period of ninety days. This is also an increase.

It was said at the Treasury Department to-day that these rates were not permanent and would probably be increased if additional hazards warranted.

rensed if additional haracters ranted.

The destruction of the American steamers Carib and Evelyn continued to be talked about in official quarters, and while inability to fix the responsibility for the accident has removed for the present the danger of complications with the belligerents, the hope of the American government is that dangers from mines will be eliminated by an acceptance of some, at least, of the American proposals. American proposals

acceptance of some, at least, where a comparison of some, at least, while the comparison of the American steamer Evelyn, sunk by a mine, was safe at Bremen. The fate of Captain Smith and one boatload has been cloaked in mystery.

One American, William Bazzell, of Pensacola, Fla., an assistant engineer on the American steamer Carib, was killed when the ship was sunk. The American Consul General at Rotterdam reported his death to-day, with that of two Spaniards, members of the crew. He added that the survivors were taken to Bremerhaven on a German patrol boat, and will be sent home on the first ship.

Berlin (via London), Feb. 26.—It was ascertained to-day that the point at which the Carib was sunk was ten miles west of Norderney Island, off the Prussian coast. The disaster occurred at 11 o'clock on the morning of February 22. The ship sank quickly.

No information has been obtained why the Carib was following this course.

An additional sum of \$185,000,000 will be necessary to meet the outlay up to the end of the financial year closing with March 31, 1915. This makes, with the original vote credit and the previous supplementary vote, a grand aggregate of \$1,810,000,000 for the current year.

Another vote credit of \$1,250,000,000 Another vote credit of \$1,250,000,000 is asked for as an instalment for similar expenses which may be incurred during the year ending March 31, 1916. Included among the purposes of the present vote credit is a project to put into operation machinery for the raising of funds by British dominions and protectorates outside of the United Kingdom, and by the powers allied with Great Britain.

81 men. She was armed with two 3.9 9-pounder, and four submarines.



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tively. On return cargoes from Germany a rate of 216 per cent was announced. This is an increase of 1 per TO U. S. NOTE IN PREPARATION

Imperial Authorities and Ambassador Gerard Engaged in Discussion.

MINISTERS PLEASED BY FRIENDLY SPIRIT

Would Abandon Floating Mines Allies Said to Have Agreed on Reprisals.

Berlin (via London), Feb. 26-The American note to Germany and Great Britain on the subject of foodstuffs to civilian populations of belligerents and civillan populations of belligerents and submarine activities at sea, a copy of which was handed to the German Foreign Office by Ambassador Gerard, the night of February 22, has been a subject of exhaustive discussion for the last two days between the German Imperial authorities concerned and the American Ambassador.

Government circles have expressed themselves impressed by the friendly spirit in which these proposals have been advanced, and by the evident desire on the part of the American administration to reach a solution of the difficulties involved in the present difficulties involved in the present to

miles west of Norderney Island, off the Prussian coast. The disaster occurred at 11 o'clock on the morning of February 22. The ship sank quickly.

No information has been obtained why the Carib was following this course.

BRITISH WAR COST

\$185,000,000 MORE

Supplementary Governmental Estimates Issued in London.

London. Feb. 26.—Supplementary governmental estimates were issued this morning covering the amounts which will be required to defray the expresses of naval and military operations; to cover the cost of assisting to the part of the American admiration to reach a solution of the amiration to reach a solution of the ministration to reach a solution of the discontinuance of the control of the discontinuance of the control of the discontinuance of the control of the part of the American admiration to reach a solution of the ministration to reach a solution of the discontinuance and the present methods of maritime warfare, both to believe that it defined the cernan recommendation of the discontinuance of the control of the control of the discontinuance of the control of the control of the control of the discontinuance of the control of the control

the admission of food to Germany for her present vote credit is a project to put into operation machinery for the raising of funds by British dominions and protectorates outside of the United Kingdom, and by the powers allied with Great Britain.

FRENCH DESTROYER LOST IN ADRIATIC

High Speed Warship Strikes

Mine and Sinks—Thirty—

eight Lives Lost.

Paris, Feb. 26.—The destruction of the French destroyer Dague, in the Adriatic Sea, was announced to-day by the French destroyer Dague, in the Adriatic Sea, was announced to-day by the French destroyer Dague, while escerting a convey of provisions for Montenegro, struck an Austrian mine off the port of Antivari, on February 24, and sank.

"Thirty-eight of the crew disappeared. The accident did not hinder finishing the work of provisioning and the return of the eonvoy.

"The French cruises Desaix made a demonstration against Akabah (Arabia on February 23. A landing party, aided by the ship's cannon, dispersed and put to flight a small ba d of Turks occupying the village."

The Dague was 256 feet long and had a displacement of 720 tens. She was built in 1911, and was rated at a speed of 33.1 knots. Her complement was built in 1911, and was rated at a speed of 33.1 knots. Her complement was built in 1911, and was rated at a speed of 33.1 knots. Her complement was built in 1911, and was rated at a speed of 33.1 knots. Her complement was built in 1911, and was rated at a speed of 33.1 knots. Her complement was built in 1911, and was rated at a speed of 33.1 knots. Her complement was built in 1911, and was rated at a speed of 33.1 knots. Her complement was built in 1911, and was rated at a speed of 33.1 knots. Her complement was built in 1911, and was rated at a speed of 33.1 knots. Her complement was built in 1911, and was rated at a speed of 33.1 knots. Her complement was built in 1911, and was rated at a speed of 33.1 knots. Her complement was built in 1911, and was rated at a speed of 33.1 knots. Her complement was built in 1911, and was rated at a speed of 33.1 knot

displacement of 720 tons. She was British officials are now persuaded, ilt in 1911, and was rated at a speed they state, that several ships which at 53.1 knots. Her complement was first were reported as having been destroyed by mines were the victims of

Washington, Feb. 26.—Opinion in Washington inclines to the belief that Great Britain wil refuse to consider any modification of her intentions to any modification of her intentions to consider the German Empire, whereas our line. At their head was a young our line. At their head was a young cached from Germany a communication is ex-pected which will indicate that alugh Germany does not consider the suc as settled yet she is still willing regotiate with the United States and

through the United States as an intermediary.

The suggestion emanating from Representative Porter, of Pennsylvania, that the authority should be granted to the President before the adjournment of Congress to declare an embargo when necessary has met with little or no favorable response here. It is most unapopular with the farmers of the Northwest and of the corn belt. It is felt that if the matter were submitted directly to Congress the measure would certainly be defeated by an overwhelming non-partisan vote.

The exact nature of the proposals is

The exact nature of the proposals is twisted and deformed, and even the The exact nature of the proposals is still unknown, because of the rigid reticence of the officials both here and abroad, but each day adds information on the subject. Briefly, this much of the contents of the American ruggestions has now been confirmed:

The United States has asked that the previous rules of international law with respect to the shipmen' by neutrals of conditional contraband designed to civilian population and not the

tried to civilian population and not the timed to civilian population and not the craters. To add to the hardships of belligerent forces of an enemy remain such fighting the troops have been at-

naltered.

A system is suggested whereby proof sink up to their knees in mud. A system is suggested whereby proof can be furnished that the supplies will be used by the civilian population. The removal of all floating mines by Germany as well as Great Britain is proposed, this not to apply, however, to mines used for protection of coast de-fences and harbors, pilots to be fur-

nished to guide neutral ships through such fields as remain.

Attention is called to Germany's promise that if foodstuffs are not detained when destined to her civilian population the submarine warfare on merchant ships will be abandoned.

The American proposals do not dwell their chance of success looked small.

merchant ships will be abandoned.

The American proposals do not dwell on the attacks by German submarines on enemy merchant ships, as the position of the United States, it is understood, would not permit interference in the mode of warfare adopted by the belligerents toward each other except where the lives of neutrals are placed in jeopardy. It is assumed, however, by officials that the promises made by

n jeopardy. It is assumed, however, ny officials that the promises made by iermany of an intention ato abandon iermany of an intention ato abandon uch warfare on merchant vessels and As our men charged forward cheering the Germans were observed to be leavnfine operations to those enemy ves-is carrying troops and munitions of ar would be fulfilled if foodstuffs rear. war would "In one trench, which became in the course of the fighting more or less were to be given unrestricted passage

"YOU ARE ABROAD AT YOUR OWN RISK," AMBASSADOR WARNS AMERICANS

London, Feb. 27.-In response to inquiries from Americans residing in England, asking if measures could be taken to insure their being warned in case of a hostile attack on the British Isles, American Ambassador Page, according to "The Daily Mail," has made the following statement:

"A neutral remains in the territory of a belligerent at his own risk The ambassador knows of no precedent for neutral governments asking a belligerent to give notice of an attack on the enemy for the sake of the safety of neutrals. The ambassador is inclined to think that what you have in mind is whether The Hague convention gives the United States the right to ask notice of Germany in case of Zeppelin attacks on England. When the United States signed The Hague convention it inserted a special clause relieving itself of any obligation to interfere in any way with differences arising between European nations."

FRENCH BATTLE PATH TO CREST OF GERMAN LINE

expenses of naval and military operations; to cover the cost of assisting
with the food supply and in promoting a continuance of trade, etc., as well
as other expenditures arising from the
casting state of war.

An additional sum of \$185,000,000

London. Feb. 26.—France, Russia,

the trenches. The lact that some of
the troops now moving through Beling mines. The attitude of the Gering mines. The attitude of the Gering mines. The attitude of the grain come from the eastern front
suggests to the military observers that
the Kaiser's commanders have decided
they are able to hold the Russians in
their present positions while the Ger-

London, Feb. 26.—France, Russia, Great Britain, Servia and Belgium are said by English officials to be in absolute accord as to reprisals to be made on Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey in retaliation for the German submarine campaign. Great Britain was in conference with her allies concerning reprisals before the receipt of the last American note, making informal representations looking to the discontinuance of submarine activities and to the admission of food to Germany for her civil population.

While it can be authoritatively stated that the nature of the reprisals has seed here are also and the same and that, all their new troops are not yet ready, they will be able to repel to the first and the same and that, all their new troops are not yet ready, they will be able to repel to the first and the same also the areas and the same an

shells and furrowed with the remains

"there is a little graveyard where some of our own dead have been buried. Their graves have been carefully marked and a rough square of bricks has been placed around them. In front of the trenches German bodies still lie

German officer, who came on gallantly, waving his sword. He almost reached the barbed wire, and then fell dead. He lies there yet, with his sword in his hand and all his thirty men about him.

Dead Lying in Rows.

of fallen trees, interspersed with shell

Charge Over Muddy Field.

"Despite all these drawbacks," continues the observer, "counter attacks have been carried out with such resolution that in nearly all cases the original line has been regained. On the night of February 15, as our troops

from the Germans at the time and, being thus taken at a disadvantage, their chance of success looked small. Without a moment's hesitation, how-

ing the trenches and hurrying to the

Three Men Hold Trench.

peated successes by their artillery in destroying German guns and trenches

Germans Meet with Costly Opposition Near Verdun

Paris, Feb. 26.—Military activities in the vicinity of Verdun in the month of February are described in the fol-

of February are described in the following official recital:

"The investment of Verdun always has been one of the objects of the German General Staff, and the measures they have taken to this end have been both costly and useless. The German offensive movement to the southeast of the intrenched camp of the Meuse was checked at St. Mihiel, and the enemy could not advance are instituted in the second of this against the eastern defences of this "Along the beights of the Meuse the

"Along the beights of the Meuse the line of battle has remained unchanged for several months past. When the Germans moved forward they were successful in gaining a foothold northeast of St. Mihiel. They occupied Vigneulles and Hattonchatel and the Forest of Montagne. Further to the north, however, they could not maintain their former gains, and later rest of the rolling country the Germans in this region have held so long.

The French advance and the pressure which the Allies, without attempting any great offensive, are bringing to bear on the Germans in this district, according to news received from Holland, have induced the Germans to Holland, have induced the Germans to

Sappers Begin Attacks.

Continuing, the recital says that the attacks on Desaparges were begun by sapping operations. This was followed by the explosion of mines, and the excavations thus made were used by the

ness of the ground must prove a great disadvantage to the Germans and that, said. This section hitherto had been although all their new troops are not yet ready, they will be able to repel at once, and whole blocks collapsed like at once, and whole blocks collapsed like card houses. Official reports show that During the last couple of days the British have slightly improved their positions in the region of La Bassée, while the French report further progness by their troops in the vicinity of Perthes and in the Argonne and re-

> great difficulty is the odd copper. the pfennig, as Berliners are not accustomed to pay out a smaller sum than five pfennigs, which is a

nickel. Notwithstanding the scarcity of copper, the mint has had to

supply large quantities of single

The Berliner vents his indigna-

tion on the unfortunate waiter, who,

instead of the usual five pfennig

tip, is now put off with the paltry

gratuity of four pfennigs.

pfennigs.

'VAST CEMETERY' BRITISH

CALL THEIR BATTLEFIELD

Germans Lie Dead in Rows, Says Official "Eyewitness"-Three Englishmen Left Out of Forty at One Post.

RUSSIANS CRUSH BACK GERMANS ON TWO FRONTS

Retiring Column in the Przasnysz Region Abandons Men and Guns.

SECOND IS FORCED ACROSS NIEMEN

Czar's Troops Contest Advance in Other Northern Sections -Hold Own in South.

Petrograd, Feb. 26.—The Russians have broken the onrush of the Germans in the region of Przasnysz, a Polish town of much strategic importance, about fifty miles north of Warance, about fifty miles north of war, and the invaders are retiring along the whole front in that section, abandoning, as to-night's official report says, "prisoners, cannon, machine guns and commissariat."

Armed motor cars in the Pryasnysz district crowded on the retreating Ger-

Altogether, it appears that the Russians are more than holding their own in North and Central Poland, and that in the Carpathians they are making such a steady advance that not only the Hussers and the carpathians they are making such a steady advance that not only the Hungarian, but Austrian armies fighting in Eukowina are threatened.

Fighting Over 260 Miles.

Fighting is now progressing over a front of 260 miles, reaching from the Vistula's lower reaches near Bodza-now through Przanyz, Edvano, Ossoetz, stracks on Desaparges were begun by sapping operations. This was followed by the explosion of mines, and the excavations thus made were used by the French soldiers as points of protection while they waited for the artility to cpen the way. The fighting was marked by hand-to-hand engagements of great violence. In one trench alone the Germans left two hundred dead; surfivors to the number of twenty-five surrendered.

Attacks and counter attacks on these positions continued with rapidity. The fighting finally came to an end February 21, with victory for the French. I losses of the enemy are estimated at three thousand men, being one-half of their total strength engaged.

The bombardment of Rheims was more severe on the night of February 22-22 than at any other time, according to C. Lenoir, Deputy for Rheims, who was in the city at that time. Shells began falling at 0 clock and centinued to rain down until 2:15 a. m. The projectiles came from all parts of the German shoped to develop a movement upon Warsaw. Jectiles came from libration highers and about fifteen man front, from the northwest to the east.

The gunners seemed to aim especially at the First Ward of the city, M. Lenoir said. This section hitherto had been apared. Fire broke out in twenty places at once, and whole blocks collapsed like card houses. Official reports show that over 2,000 shells have been thrown on the old working quarter of the city causing the destruction of four hundred at 10 a. m. on the 22d, and continued in the mine of the city and the first ward of the city. Causing the destruction of four hundred at 10 a. m. on the 22d, and continued in the mine of the continued of the city and the first continued to rain down until 2:15 a. m. The projectiles came from all parts of the German to supplied the card hundred to a card the city of the continued to rain down until 2:15 a. m. The projectiles came from all parts of the German to supplied the card hundred to a card the city of the continued to the continued to the city of the continued to th

At the points where the Germans are advancing against these defending lines their movements are proceeding slowly on account of the marshy country and the precautions necessary to take in order to keep open communication with the German Demonstrates and the Jesuit missionaries who sought to the control of London, Feb. 26.—"All the ground isolated, forty of our men continued try and the precautions necessary to near the front line is ploughed up with to hold firm until every one of them take in order to keep open communica-shells and furrowed with the remains had been either killed or wounded.

shells and furrowed with the remains of old trenches and graves. The whole place is a vast cemetery, in which our trenches and those of the enemy wind in every direction." This statement is made by the British official "eyewitness" at the front in a description given out here to-night of the recent battles southenst of Ypres and of the country in which the armies are fighting. "The a sheltered spot," he continues, "there is a little graveyard where some of our own dead have been buried. Their graves have been carefully and still firing steadily. The support, and the sum of the deen either killed or wounded. Eventually there were only three left who were capable of firing, and these been attacks in the neighborhood of Stabine conducted with great energy and daring. This fighting has consisted of a series of virtually uninterrupted bayonet engagements, in which the Russians have become very seven men—the strongest available—were selected to bring up as much any which the Russians have been every seven men—the strongest available—were selected to bring up as much any which the Russians have been every skilful. There has been increased activity, apparently, in Eastern Galicia, where the German bases.

There have been attacks in the neighborhood of Stabine conducted with great energy and daring. This fighting has consisted of a series of virtually uninterrupted bayonet engagements, in which the Russians have been every skilful. There has been increased activity, apparently, in Eastern Galicia, where the German bases.

According to information reaching shender as it was, came in the nick of time, for at the moment the Germans launched another assault, which, like the previous ones, was beaten off and the position was saved. "Our howitz-rs did especially good work on the trenches captured by the Germans at one point. Observers could see one lyddite shell after another bursting in the trenches and hurling the defenders into the air."

The Russians will continue retreating; that the Austrian occupation of Galicia has not been interrupted, and that peace soon will follow the success of German arms.

Russians Conceal Real Facts

Sick Reservists Summoned.

Quoting from letters which he says were found on the bodies of German soldiers, in support of his statement, the "eyewitness" says:

"There is no doubt that the feeling in Germany toward the war is changing. They probably are as determined as ever to fight to the last, but the early optimism and confidence are vanishing. It would appear also that the drain upon the enemy's manhood is taken.

Of Their Deleat, Berlin Says

Berlin (via London), Feb. 26.—The various commands of the seven high Russian generals, who were recently Russian generals, who were recently a surious commands of the seven high Russian generals, who were recently a various commands of the seven high Russian generals, who were recently a various commands of the seven high Russian generals, who were recently a various commands of the seven high Russian generals, who were recently a various commands of the seven high Russian generals, who were recently a various commands of the seven high Russian generals, who were recently a various commands of the seven high Russian generals, who were recently a various commands of the seven high Russian generals, who were recently a various commands of the seven high Russian generals, who were recently a various commands of the seven high Russian generals, who were recently a various commands of the seven high Russian generals, who were recently a various commands of the seven high Russian generals, who were recently a various commands of the seven high Russian generals, who were recently a various commands of the seven high Russian generals, who were recently a various commands of the seven high Russian generals, who were recently a various commands of the seven high Russian generals, who were recently a various commands of the seven high Russian generals, who were recently a various commands of the seven high Russian generals, who were recently a various commands of the seven high Russian generals, who were recently a various commands of the seven high Russian generals, who were re drain upon the enemy's manhood is taken.

"In the Russian official bulletins,"

"In the Russian official bulletins,"

BRITISH CRUISERS REPORTED DAMAGED

Letter from Montevideo Says Seven Are Lying at the Falkland Islands.

Berlin, Feb. 26 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.) .- "The Cologne Gazette" has published a letter received in Germany from Montevideo, Uruguay, in which it is declared that seven British cruisers are lying at the Falkland Islands, in the Southern Atlantic, se verely damaged. This information has been brought into Montevideo, the letter says, by the officers of an Argen-

It was in December last that a Brit-It was in December last that a Birsh squadron met and overcame a group of German cruisers off the Falkland Islands. Every one of the seven British warships which took part in this sea fight has since been reported in news dispatches as active in the marine fields. Under present circummarine fields. Under present circummarine fields. marine fields. Communication it probably would take a letter considerably more than a month to go from Montevideo to Germany.

The German cruiser Karlsruhe is be-

lieved to be still active in the southern

U. S. MAY SUPERVISE THE HOLY LAND

district crowded on the retreating Germans' heels, pouring into their ranks a deadly machine gun fire.

At the same time the German in fantry column which had crossed the Niemen near Sventoyansk was forced back across the river.

South of the lower Vistula, in the Borjimow region, another German attack was repulsed.

Altogether, it appears that the Russians are more than holding their own have another chapel, as have also the Roman Catholics and Syrian Jacobists. The Abyssinians have a monastery close by. Part of the Nativity Church in Bethlehem belongs to the Greeks and part to the Roman Catholics. The length and the breadth of the carpets are jealously measured, the number of lamps to be suspended in the churches carefully counted, and the right to go through a staircase is the cause of armed conflicts between the monks of every denomination. every denomination.

of an energetic offensive in the vicinity of Moghely.

Russians Hold Three Lines.

Against the German advance in Russian Poland, evidently of larger proportions than any previous movement in that country, the Russians had three strong lines of defence. The first runs from Kovno to Olita, the latter town being on the Niemen River, thirty miles south of Kovno. The second runs from Olita to Gradno, and the third line is known as the Bobr-Narew line.

At the points where the Germans are advancing against these defending lines their movements are defending lines their movements.

as the reign of Louis XIV. At that time the Jesuit missionaries who sought coverts in the Ottoman possessions and who established schools throughout Asia Minor were all-powerful. out Asia Minor were all-powerful.
France clung to the privilege for more than 200 years. It was not until Russia entered on the scene in the last quarter of the last century that disputes arose. When the Czar sought to extend his protection over all Christians and holy places in Turkey the western nations of Europe called a halt. The Crimean War was partly the result of the dispute. After peace was declared the status quo was re-established. Nuthe status quo was re-established. Nu-merous railway concessions to France in Syria increased the French influ-ence in the East and business went-hand in hand with religion until the break between the government and the Roman Catholic Church. Since the repudiation of the Concordat French protection has been withdrawn from the missions and schools.

of Their Defeat, Berlin Says JEWS OPPOSE U. S.

drain upon the enemy's manhood is having a depressing effect.

"It is reported that even the Ersatz (last class) reservists, who are suffering from ailments which would render them unfit for military service, are being called upon, and that the supply of sound Ersatz reservists has been exhausted in some districts. Some letters speak of the calling up of the untrained Landsturm, which represents a large re-erve still available to make good the wastage of war."

Berliners Mulcted One

Extra Pfennig for Beer

London, Feb. 27.—A Copenhagen dispatch says that the first rise in the price of beer in Berlin has taken place. It is only a little rise, but the burghers are indignant. The three prices of beer in Berlin, according to quality, were 10, 15 and 20 pfennigs for a small glass. They are now 11, 16 and 21 pfennigs. The great difficulty is the odd copper.

Extra difficulty is the odd copper.

Extra difficulty is the odd copper.

After several days' artillery fighting and in spite of great numerical superiority the Russians were driven from Dojan, in Bukowina, which they had strongly fortified, according to a Bucharest dispatch to the "Koelnische Zeitung," Their retreat did not end until they had reached a point twelve and a half miles north of the Pruth River. With this reverse, the correspondent says, the final Russian opposition in Bukowina is shattered and the province cleared of invaders.

Stops Loading at English Port on Orders from Washington to Rush Back Home.

Avonmouth, England, Feb. 26.—The United States naval collier Jason, which brought Christmas presents the said Turkey had been the traditional friend of the Jews for centuries, receiving them with open arms when in countries suffering from war, sailed to the day of the province of the Power of the Po receiving them with open arms

The military critic of the "Berlin Morgenpost" again points out to-day that a strong Russian force apparently is still to the northward of the Rawka River and around Bolimow, and that it is evident these troops have no present intention of abandoning their positions and retiring behind the Vistula River.

The military critic of the "Berlin Morgenpost" again points out to-day that a strong Russian force apparently is still to the northward of the Rawka River and around Bolimow, and that it is evident these troops have no present intention of abandoning their positions sension among the various Christian and retiring behind the Vistula River.

CHARGE PURCHASES MADE AFTER FEB. 25TH, BILLED APRIL IST

A.M. Gidding & Co.

Comparison will prove the assertion that the Gidding display of Spring Apparel constitutes the most ex-

TAILLEUR AND DEMI-TAILLEUR SUITS-SPORTS AND UTILITY COATS-STREET. AFTERNOON AND DANCING DRESSES -EVENING GOWNS-WRAPS-BLOUSES-MILLINERY.

Ultra and conservative modes from the late Paris designs.

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Persian Faience, Manuscripts, Miniatures, Chinese Porcelains, Italian Majolica, Oriental and European Arms, Antique Chinese Rugs, a num-ber of Specimens of Spanish, Italian and English Antique Furniture, Rare Oriental Rugs and other Treasures.



WILL BE HELD ON THE PREMISES,

The Sale Will Be Conducted by MR. JAMES P. SILO.

WESTERN FRONT.

German artillery displayed considerable activity in the Aisne Valley. Our

German artillery displayed considerable activity in the Aisne Valley. Our batteries reduced it to silence in the afternoon.

In Champagne our progress continues. We won some ground in the woods northwest of Perthes and north of Mesnil-les-Hurlus. The engagement continues in the valley of the Meuse At Jumelles-Dorns we destroyed some machine gun shelters and wrecked the trenches of the enemy.

We made fresh progress in Bois Brulé, in the Forest of Apremont. The Germans were driven from several communication passages between trenches. They were subjected to heavy losses, abandoning on the field numerous accourtements and weapons.

BERLIN-There is nothing of importance to report in the western front,

LONDON-The period since the last communique has been marked by a

LONDON—The period since the last communique has been marked by a thick mist and rain, which culminated on the 24th in a heavy snowstorm.

Operations consequently have been hindered. In spite of bad weather, however, our aircraft carried out their duties. Co-operation between aviators and the artillery has been particularly close.

Near Ypres intermittent fighting continued along the canal, without any change in the relative positions of the opposing forces. Many gallant acts have been performed during the recent fighting in this neighborhood. A sergeant and a man held a communication trench for a considerable period, unaided, and shot down all Germans who attempted to advance.

Our machine guns were handled particularly well on one occasion when they came into action in the open, and inflicted a considerable loss on the enemy.

Along the remainder of our front the enemy's artillery fire at times has been somewhat heavy. No infantry attacks by either side have occurred.

PETROGRAD.—The enemy's infantry, which had crossed the Niemen near Sventoyansk, was thrown back upon the left bank of the river. On the same bank of the river, to the north of the Grodno forts, the fighting continues on an extensive front. Some villages have changed hands

PETROGRAD.—According to supplementary information our successes in the Przasnysz region (Northern Russian Poland) during February 24, 25 and the night of February 26 were extremely important. The Russians, courageously shattering the resistance of the Germans with rifle fire and bayonets, progressed vigorously. The enemy is retiring along the whole front, abandoning prisoners, cannon, machine guns and commissariat.

Our success was supported by the self-denying work of our armored motor cars, which poured their machine guns' fire into the Germans at constantly decreasing distances, in some instances only a few score yards. The enemy's losses were great.

losses were great.

Up to the present it has been ascertained that during February 24 and 25

BERLIN-Nothing important has occurred in the eastern theatre of the

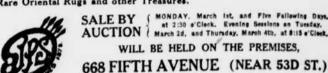
U. S. COLLIER JASON

ir countries suffering from war, sailed government indicates that the war cor-

No special precautions were taken when the Jason departed, only the ordinary pilot boarding the vessel.

had received orders from the Navy Department at Washington to hasten

tensive showing of its kind.



Official War Bulletins

PARIS (Issued at 10:30 p. m.).—There has been cannonading along the whole front. In the Champagne district our progress has continued to the north of Mesnil. After taking two successive lines of trenches we reached the crest of the unfulating ground occupied by the Germans.

Further to the west we extended our operations by the conquest of an important fraction of the enemy's lines.

Issued at 3:30 p. m.—The Belgian army has retaken a small portion of the trenches which it had lost temporarily. The British army repulsed in Belgium a German attack, and also gained 100 metres on the road of La Bassée.

EASTERN FRONT.

repeatedly
The heavy German siege artillery commenced to bombard Ossowetz at noon Thursday.
An impetuous German attack against the sector between the Bobr and Edvedno rivers was repulsed with enormous losses to the enemy.
In the Prassysz region our troops have gained important successes, having forced the Germans to retreat on a twenty-five-mile front.
Counter attacks by the enemy were repulsed after stubborn bayonet fighting. Our troops continue the assault against villages still held by the enemy. We have captured more than 1,000 prisoners and many machine guns.
On the left bank of the Vistula we repulsed a German attack in the region of Borjimow, and we have held our ground at the Moghely farm, which we captured Wednesday. It is confirmed that the enemy suffered heavy losses. In this region we captured four trench mortars.
In Western Galicia, in the Zekichine region, we have repulsed repeated Austrian attacks, which were supported by violent artillery fire. The enemy suffered considerably.
The fighting in the Carpathians has not resulted in any important modifications of positions.
In the Eastern Galician Roznatow region we repulsed four Austrian attacks and captured more than 400 prisoners. Advances by the enemy upon Kholina, Kaluchta and Rybno were repulsed.

Up to the present it has been ascertained that during February 24 and 25 we captured thirty officers, 2600 men, seven cannon, eleven machine guns, a huge quantity of equipment and commissariat supplies.

Attempts of the Turkish forces on February 23 to seize the heights on the left bank of the River Ischaison were repulsed with heavy losses for them.

VIENNA—Violent artillery engagements are proceeding in the sectors east of Przedborz, in Russian Poland. Along the rest of the front, north of the Vistula and in East Galicia comparative calm prevails.

The enemy's attacks in the Carpathians on our positions north of the Velovec ridge and in the Ondava Valley were unsuccessful. In storming heights during battles in Southeast Galicia 1,240 Russians were captured.

his departure.

SAILS IN A HURRY

ON PUBLIC VIEW DAILY, 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M. THE ART EVENT OF THE SEASON

